



Twenty-Six Members of the
Kansas City SOGES
Chapter Pause a Moment
at their Busy January
Meeting for a Picture. See
Names Inside.

Gran

FEBRUARY, 1945

DEFERMENT AID

A plan governing procedure for requesting deferments of a limited number of indispensable men under 30 years of age in the food industries has been approved by the Office of War Mobilization. Evolved to protect a vital "hard core" of essential workers in the 26 through 29 age group in view of increased military need for young men, the plan provides that district, regional, and national WFA offices may certify to local selective service boards the names of men 18 through 29 years of age who were classified 2A or 2B on January 1, 1945, and who, in the interest of the war

effort, should be given greatest consideration for deferment.

SO THEY JOIN

Clyde E. Hegman and Albert J. James, assistant comptrollers of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, and E. F. McDonnell, treasurer and credit manager of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago, have been elected to membership in the Controllers Institute of America. The Institute is a technical and professional organization of controllers devoted to improvement of controllership procedures and functions parallelly with the Superintendent Society to which so many of our readers belong.

THIS AD WAS WRITTEN BY OUR CUSTOMERS

THEY SAY:

"In 1916 we installed 360' of 26" x 6 ply REXALL on a heavy-duty leg and we replaced it in 1936 with another REXALL Belt—just 20 years later".

"In 1916 we installed 4—22" x 7 ply REXALL leg belts on heavy-duty legs. After 29 years these belts are still in service as this is written".

"In 1929 we installed 4—263' lengths of 17" x 7 ply REXALL Belting on feed elevators. Some competitive rubber belts, installed simultaneously in the same service for a comparative test, failed in 1936 from disintegration caused by the oil in the feed—**ALL BUT ONE OF THE REXALL BELTS ARE STILL IN SERVICE**".

"We have many REXALL BELTS in operation, one outstanding example of which is 1735' of 30" x 4 ply on an oats conveyor, installed in 1921 and still in excellent condition after 14 years' operation—mostly 24 hours per day."

NAMES ON REQUEST

IMPERIAL BELTING COMPANY

1750 S. KILBOURN

CHICAGO 23, ILL.

Our Cover Boys

This month's front cover pictures 26 of the 28 members present at the Jan. 16th meeting held by the Kansas City SOGES Chapter. At this meeting Charles E. Harbin, Manager, and Frank E. Carlson, Inspector, Underwriters Grain Association, Chicago, were the principal speakers, the former talking on: "The Insurance Inspector, Your Friend," and the latter addressing the group on "Your Maintenance, Repair and Replacement Program." These two have appeared before the Chicago and Omaha SOGES Chapters and have the Twin City Supers slated for next month.

Seated, from left to right, are: Harold Hantz, Weevil-Cide Co.; Eric Matson, Cargill, Inc.; Bernard E. Friel, Mid-Continent Grain Co.; Leo Foster and J. N. Chisam (Mill Supt.), Waggoner-Gates Milling Co.; C. F. Peterson, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.; Roy E. Rigganbach, Kansas Soya Products Inc.; O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co.; F. E. Blodgett, Weevil-Cide Co.; H. J. Holden, H. R. Williams Mill Supply Co.; George D. Duncan, Standard Milling Co.; H. J. Hixson, Continental Grain Co.; Wayne Anderson, Norris Grain Co.; R. L. Herold, Langdon Supply Co.; W. H. Messersmith, Kansas Flour Mills Co.; Earl Gray, Interstate Oil Co.; Claude L. Darbe, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co.

Standing, from left to right, are: Grover C. Meyer, K. C. Power & Light Co.; John Blowers, Chapter Secretary, Standard Milling Co.; C. E. Harbin, Underwriters Grain Ass'n, Chicago; L. E. Lawrence, Missouri Pacific R. R.; Frank "Slim" Carlson, Underwriters Grain Ass'n, Chicago; J. L. DeJarnette, Chapter President, Continental Baking Co.; Ward Stanley, Standard Milling Co.; Fred Gallehugh, Uhlmann Grain Co., and Cpl. Ward E. Stanley Jr., Army Air Forces.

The February meeting was the annual Managers-Superintendents Dinner Meeting, one of the highlights of the Chapter's events, at which the Managers are the hosts. The Superintendents return the compliment at a future date. A grand evening is inevitable.

Can Set Forth Views

A ruling of a circuit court of appeals held one employer was within his legal rights in distributing a letter to his employes, prior to a collective-bargaining election, setting forth views on their benefits without a union, in addition to a statement of the employes' rights, under the Wagner Act, without violating the Act.

DERMATITIS

In Head-Of-The-Lakes Elevators

By DR. J. R. CARD, Clinician,
Division of Industrial Hygiene,
Ontario Department of Health

The subject of Dermatitis in grain handling and grain processing plants has been one that attracted the attention of those confronted with the pesky infection in the past. Consequently innumerable short references have appeared in our columns from time to time. Now we present an authoritative treatise.

This most recent study, based upon investigations made between August 21st and September 1st of this year, gives you the findings of the Ontario government's authorities—thanks to Messrs. L. C. Irwin and R. B. Pow.

This exhaustive report disproves mites, red rust beetles, rice weevil, et al, as causes of dermatitis, and the excerpts published here will give our readers a different conception on several other points.

Insecticides used, including chloropicrin, alone or with carbon tetrachloride; Weevil-cide; carbon tetrachloride-ethylene dichloride mixture; methyl bromide, and hydrocyanic acid gas, were given a clean bill of health as a possible source of Dermatitis.

SINCE the war there has been a hold up in the shipping of grain from Port Arthur and Fort William, and temporary storage annexes have been erected at certain elevators. These annexes have a capacity of 52,463,000 bu. of grain and the elevators examined have a capacity of 68,392,710 bu. The grain in the annexes tends to become mouldy and may contain large numbers of mites, and the ground outside both elevators and annexes is thickly covered with various plants that have grown from seeds in the dockage.

A list of 41 employees who were suffering from, or had suffered from dermatitis was obtained. Five of the cases (14%) were of doubtful etiology. Twelve cases of dermatitis (28%) were considered non-occupational. The remaining 24 cases (58%) were considered occupational in origin. None was acute at the time, but all gave a history that could be considered occupational. It is also evident that some non-occupational cases have been considered occupa-

tional in origin. It will be noted that few more cases of rash have been reported recently than in previous years.

Fumigants, Insecticides Cleared

IT HAS been stated that the material used to kill the grasshoppers, the insecticides used to kill the mites, or the mercury used for treating the seed grain may be responsible for the occurrence of the dermatitis. However, the dermatitis cases occurred in the areas in which these materials are not generally used. Further the greatest number of cases developed among employees working in elevators and not in annexes.

Practically all cases occurred among elevator men of the inspection staff, grain trimmers, weighmen, door removers, and elevator employees.

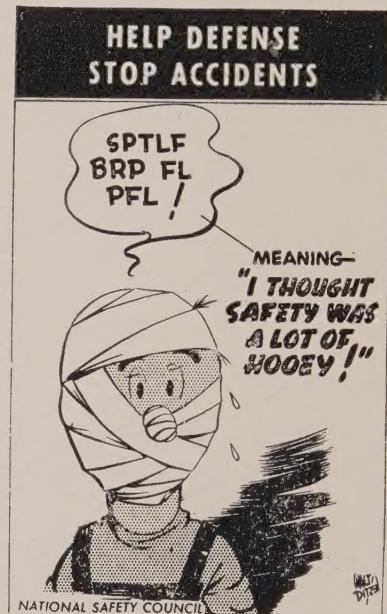
Type of Work Done

Inspection, 4 cases; weighman, 6 cases; grain trimmer, 1 case; door remover, 1 case, and elevator employees, 12 cases.

Calendar Year Rash Occurred

1917—1; 1936—2; 1939—2; 1943—6
1933—1; 1937—1; 1941—3; and
1934—1; 1938—2; 1942—3; 1944—1

None occurred among employees handling grain, dockage, or refuse screenings in the grain exchange building. Ten cases gave an occupa-



tional history, but had chronic eczema at the time of interview. Some of the

Years of Exposure Prior to Development of Rash

Under 1 yr—1; 2 yrs—1; 4 yrs—1; 9 yrs—1; 11 yrs—1; 13 yrs—1; 14 yrs—2; 18 yrs—1; 22 yrs—2; 23 yrs—3; 25 yrs—2; 27 yrs—2; 28 yrs—1, and 34 yrs—1.

Eczema cases, however, may never have been occupational. Thirteen cases gave an occupational history but showed no evidence of rash at the time.

Exposure, Allergies, Seasons Cited

THE majority of cases of dermatitis occurred in two or three of the larger elevators that have the greatest capacity, handle the largest amount of grain, and have the most workers. This suggests that the important factor is the number exposed in relation to the amount of exposure.

Time of Year Rash Started

Feb.—1; March—1; July—3; August—4; September—2, and November—3.

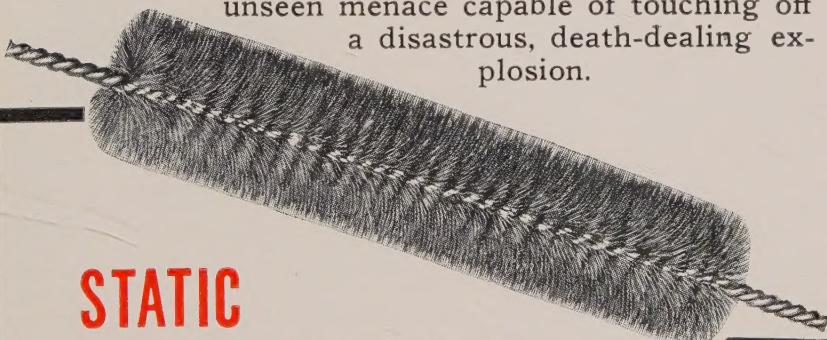


YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO BE Scared STIFF OF Static!

Listen to what David J. Price, an authority, has to say on the subject: "Static Electricity must be recognized as one of the prominent causes of dust explosions."

Another authority, C. J. Mitchell of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau recently stated that *dozens of dust explosions have been definitely traced to static charges as igniting factors.*

Mill and elevator belts running over pulleys create hazardous static charges, often as high as 4500 volts. A lurking, unseen menace capable of touching off a disastrous, death-dealing explosion.



STATIC ELIMINATOR BRUSH "A Lightning Rod For Belts"

Made up of thousands of fine, durable brass wire bristles interwoven between two heavy copper wires, the Static Eliminator Brush gathers static, breaks it down and *grounds it* . . . renders it absolutely harmless.

Easily and quickly installed on any belt and approved by Mill Mutual

Fire Prevention Bureau when properly installed and grounded.

Heed the warnings of *authorities*. Protect life and property against dangerous static. Avail yourself of this low cost, urgently needed safety measure, *now*. Write for details, today.

Send, too, for the big, new 1944 Seedburo Catalogue, if you have not already received your copy. Packed from cover to cover with money saving values in modern equipment.

SEEDBULO EQUIPMENT CO.

626 Brooks Bldg.

Chicago 6, Ill.

In 14 cases information was obtained relating to the time of year in which the rash developed. Eighty-five per cent of the cases were found to occur in the period extending from July to November. This is suggestive of an allergic factor.

In 22 cases in which information regarding the duration of the rash was obtained, 20 (90%) were of over one year's duration, and the average

Length of Disease in Years

1 mo.—1;	5 mo.—1;	1 yr—4;	2 yrs—2;
3 yrs—4;	5 yrs—2;	6 yrs—2;	7 yrs—1;
8 yrs—2;	10 yrs—1;	11 yrs—1	and over 20 yrs—1.

was approximately five years. In one instance the dermatitis had been present for 27 years.

The area involved in the cases considered to be occupational is important. In 79 1/2% of the cases the dermatitis started on the face and fore-

Area of Onset of Rash

Face, 16 (67%); thigh, 1 (4%); ankles, 1 (4%); forehead, 3 (12 1/2%), and hands and forearms, 3 (12 1/2%).

Spread of Rash

From face to neck—5; from face to wrists—23; from forehead to whole body—1; from forehead to forearms—1; from hands to face—2, and from thigh to face—1.

head; in 12 1/2% on the hands and forearms, and in 4% on the ankles. These are the parts of the body that are exposed to the most dust.

Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Mustard Seed Also Affect

CERTAIN of the workers suffering from dermatitis stated that whenever they were away from the elevators their skin condition almost cleared, but shortly after they returned to work it recurred. Several of the men told me that if they ate tomatoes or cucumbers the dermatitis might recur.

The possibility of clean grain producing dermatitis is remote. The exposure that is likely to produce dermatitis among elevator employees is exposure to grain dust. Such dust contains chaff, weed seeds, bran, and wheat hairs.

Patch tests were carried out with dockage containing seeds of weeds such as tumbling mustard, lambs quarters, hares-ear mustard, bitter dock, mellow lock, flax, and wild buckwheat. Positive patch tests were evidenced by a number of erythematous areas approximately the size of

the weed seed. Six persons were tested, Cases Nos. 1, 4 and 8, and three other persons. Cases Nos. 1, 4, and 8 gave positive patch tests.

My impression is that certain of the weed seeds such as mustard, were responsible for these positive reactions, and that in general the elevator dust which contains fine particles of dockage is responsible for the development of contact dermatitis on the exposed areas. The chief action may be partly mechanical.

Several of the Elevator Superintendents remembered instances where exposure to dust in the elevators caused irritation of the face, neck, wrists, and ankles of certain workers. I experienced this irritation. The majority of workers tie their sleeves at the wrists and their trouser cuffs at

KID SALVAGE



the ankles, and wear a silk handkerchief around the neck to prevent irritation.

Neuro-Dermatitis Next Step

SOME workers who develop an irritation of the skin continue to work for months and years. It is my impression that because of this fact certain employees with contact dermatitis may develop neuro-dermatitis.

Ages of Workers at Onset of Rash

36—1; 37—1; 38—1; 39—1; 41—1; 42—1; 43—2; 44—1; 45—2; 47—1; 53—1; 55—2; 57—1; 58—1; 60—2; and 63—1. Under 35 and over 65, none.

Some of the persons interviewed are now suffering from neuro-dermatitis; however, there is also the possibility that their cases may have been neuro-dermatitis from the start.

Dr. B. N. Smallman, entomologist, Board of Grain Commissioners for

Canada, Winnipeg, states that the *tyroglyphus farinae* is the common mite found in Canada. I did not see any cases of dermatitis which I could attribute to contact with this mite. On the other hand, I have been advised that the *pediculoides ventricosus* mite is not found in Canadian grain. Yet, an investigator in the Stored Products Insect Investigation Department, Ottawa, and his staff, were accidentally infested with the *pediculoides* mite while carrying on experimental work. Within several hours of exposure they developed a number of erythematous urticarial vesicular areas on their bodies. The eruption took two to three weeks to heal.

"Grain Itch" Really "Straw Itch"; Comes from *Pediculoides Ventricosus*

FURTHERMORE, articles published in the Journal of the American Medical Association refer to "grain itch" resulting from contact with *pediculoides ventricosus* infesting straw and hay. In my opinion, this disease with its discrete erythematous urticarial vesicular eruption over the trunk should not be referred to as "grain itch." Such a nomenclature is misleading. A better name would be "straw itch." This is apparently the disease from which the Ottawa group suffered.

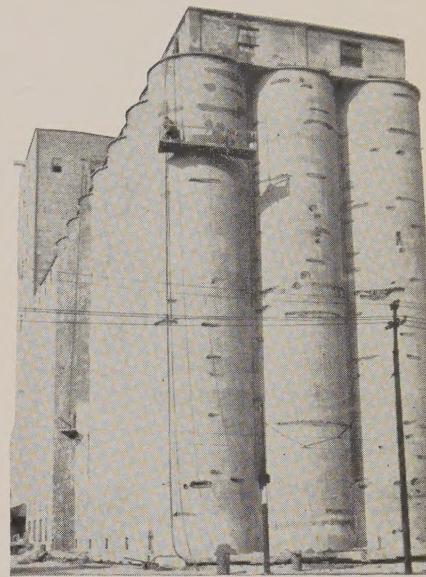
On page 610 of "Occupational Diseases of the Skin," by L. Schwartz and L. Tulipan, it is stated that the *tyroglyphus farinae* sometimes infests wheat from Russia, and may cause respiratory affections as well as violent transitory eruption of the skin. My observations lead me to believe that it is the *pediculoides ventricosus* mite which infests Russian wheat and causes dermatitis.

Conclusions

There does not appear to have been any significant increase in the incidence of dermatitis among terminal elevator workers in recent years.

Continued exposure to excessive amounts of grain dust in grain elevators may result in irritation of the skin of certain individuals, followed by the development of a contact dermatitis which appears, in order of frequency, on face, forehead, hands, forearms, and ankles. This dermatitis often occurs during the late summer and fall months.

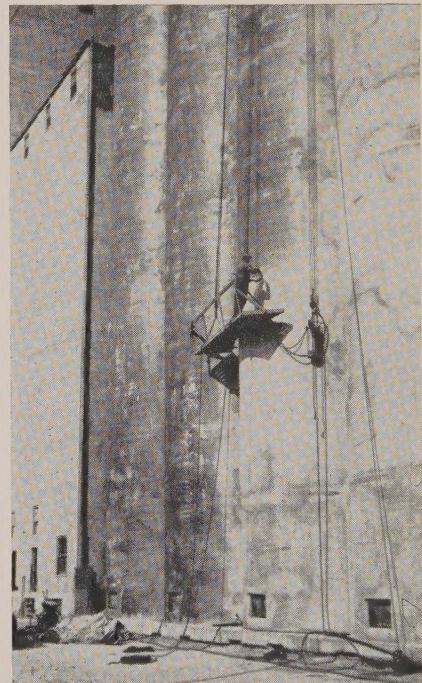
Certain workers develop an immunity to this irritation; others are obliged to seek different employment. If a person suffering from this dermatitis is not removed from exposure, neuro-dermatitis may develop. Neuro-dermatitis usually occurs among the



PLAN NOW

to give your plant a new lease on future operation before it's

TOO LATE



INSIST upon having your weatherproof work done painstakingly and expertly, as did the J. J. Badenoch Co., Chicago, whose plant is pictured above in the process of being scientifically preserved by the

JOHN D. BOLTON CO.

Specialists to the Grain Industry

20 N. Wacker Drive

Chicago 6, Ill.

older employees, and once it has developed may persist for years.

Recommendations

1. Adequate ventilation should be provided for the control of dust in elevators.
2. A program of weed extermination in the vicinity of the elevators should be instituted.
3. Elevator employers should insist upon employees using the available shower facilities, and in those elevators where there are no showers, they should be made available.
4. Protective ointments should be used prior to exposure to elevator dust.
5. All suspected cases of occupational dermatitis occurring among elevator employees should be interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health, Fort William. This would afford an opportunity to compare further observations with those already made.

These Supers Co-operated in Making Investigation

Well known are the Supers who co-operated with the author in making the investigations. They include:

Ralph Hetherington, Canadian Government Elevators.

Percy McCallum, Saskatchewan Pool Terminals 4, 5, 6 and 7.

Victor McLean, Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.

J. H. Irwin, Western Terminal Elevator Co., Ltd.

M. Montgomery, Fort William Elevator Co., Ltd.

Percy Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.

Fred Sibbald, National Elevator Co.

L. C. Irwin, Searle Terminals, Ltd.

J. Campbell, Canadian Consolidated Grain Co.

Frank McLean, Superior Elevator Co.

Arthur Meyer, McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.

J. Burton, Eastern Terminal Elevator Co.

Murdock McKay, United Grain Growers, Ltd.

John Belanger, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., and

H. J. Willett and E. A. Sellers, Federal Grain, Ltd.

Remember that what you possess in the world will be found at the day of your death to belong to someone else; but what you are will be yours forever. —Van Dyke.

THEY DO IT DIFFERENTLY IN MEXICO

THE blame for a great fire loss should not always be laid at the door of the grain plant operators. Sometimes the fire departments are at fault by holding to certain scientific fire fighting methods which cause delay, or by a resulting lack of promptness in attacking the flames, thus permitting them to gain such headway as to get beyond control. If we are to believe at least one veteran Chicago fireman, the time-wasting practice of Siamesing hose lines at a fire is inexcusable. Commenting upon most of Chicago's grain plant fires the past decade or more, he says:

"The reason these fires get away is on account of Siamesing lines. Each company coming into a big fire has to stretch out two lines and

KID SALVAGE



Siamese them, causing a long delay before there is any water put on a fire. This practice is nonsensical and has been the cause of every big fire in Chicago getting away. In my opinion the main thing in fighting a fire is getting water on the blaze in the least possible time."

Spectators Wear "Soup and Fish"

HIS criticism is reminiscent of a story told by a newspaperman of a typical fire in Mexico City many years ago. Flames broke out in an engraving plant on the top floor of the building housing a two-language newspaper where he worked.

Presently members of the fire department began to arrive in full dress uniform. When they had all assembled in front of the building they sat down. Asked what they were waiting for, they explained they must do nothing until the "Captain" arrived.

After a while the "Captain" appeared, resplendent in gold braid, heavy epaulets and sword. The firemen fell into company front formation. The "Captain" then called the roll: "Manuel, Ramon, Juan . . . etc."

Placed Fire Under Arrest

THE "Captain" then drew his sword and turned his attention to the fire, but lo and alas, the plant was burned to ashes. Then, after the fashion of some other officials in seeking to fix the blame for major war disasters after they had happened, he placed the fire "under arrest."

Of course nothing in our modern practices are quite as bad as that, but no doubt all of us know there is often too much ceremony and not enough action in the handling of major problems of protecting life, property, jobs and businesses. — Steve Halac, The Glidden Co., President, Chicago SOGES Chapter.

Dust Explosion in St. Louis

A dust explosion followed by fire damaged Ralston-Purina Co.'s main elevator annex earlier this month.

Open Flame Operations in Dusty Locations

The problem of the use of open flame solder pots or welding torches in dusty locations in a grain handling or processing plant brought forth the reaction from Food Section NSC correspondents that apparently we have not been providing our maintenance men with the proper tools. "At least," writes Chairman Frank Booz of Albers Mfg. Co., "their principal objection to electrical irons seems to be that the irons don't get hot enough, and one wrote: 'Electric soldering irons are available from 40 watt size used in fine soldering up to 700 watt, with tips 1 1/4 in. diameter, holding a tremendous amount of heat.'

"Extra heavy duty irons of 1,250 watts, 125 or 230 volts, using brazed on tips, will do any soldering job. On large vessels where heat loss is great, infra-red lamps will raise temperatures up to 400° F. All these appliances should have the attachment plugs removed and be fitted with explosion proof switches and connections." So there you are, give 'em the right tools and your selling job is easier."

I had sworn to be a bachelor,
She had sworn to be a bride,
But I guess you know the answer:
She had nature on her side.

Mary: "Does your boy friend have any ambitions?"
Ruth: "Oh my, yes. Ever since he's been knee high."

Regrets won't pay Your Losses -but You can avoid Both by installing



DUST explosions in the grain and milling industry have caused huge losses—in some cases over a hundred times what it would have cost for a complete protective dust control system.

Ratings are now being granted for dust control equipment to protect grain handling plants. "FOOD is needed for VICTORY, now!"

PROFIT by EXPERIENCE

The DAY organization has been solving dust control problems for 63 years. DAY facilities include engineering, fabrication and installation of entire systems—large or small—including all required sheet metal work. This experience and equipment are at your service.

The DAY DUAL-CLONE

This patented Dust Collector is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its advantages include low resistance, high separating efficiency, compact space-saving design, easy installation.

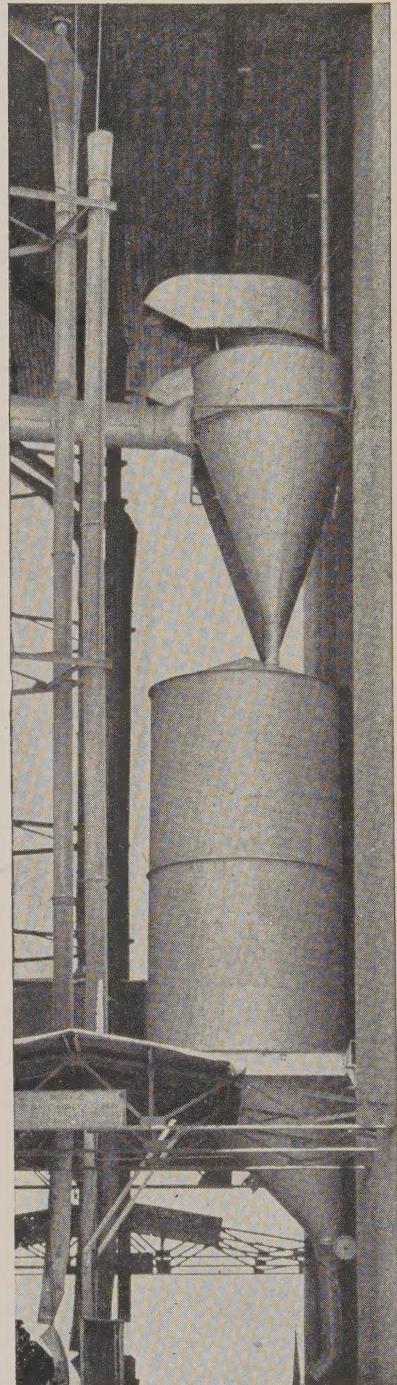
Important information for you in our booklet "DAY DUST CONTROL." Write for a copy.

THE DAY COMPANY

814 Third Ave. N.E. Minneapolis 13, Minn.

In Canada: The DAY COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.

613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg



One of many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.

Drying Experiments

JACK SMITH, Sarnia (Ont.) Elevator Co. Ltd.

THE National Council of Grain Research, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, issued some figures a while back which will be of interest. They found after three years experimentation that the efficiency of drying increased with the air temperature and decreased with the air flow. On the other hand the injury to baking quality was effected more by the hot air temperatures than by any other factor, indicating that 180° F. must be regarded as the maximum safe air temperature.



With air at 210° F. slight damage was occasionally observed under ordinary conditions of drying, while under extreme conditions (such as over-drying) considerable damage was caused by air at this temperature. At still higher air temperatures, 240° and 270° F., the amount of damage increased not only with the air temperature, but with the air flow. High wheat temperatures are to be avoided though they are not necessarily accompanied by damage.

The moisture content of the wheat before drying appeared to have little effect on possible resultant damage.

Single Stage Drying Best

DRYING in cold weather, when the air is excessively cold and dry, seemed to increase slightly the risk of damage.

Drying very damp wheat in two stages appeared to possess no advantage over the single stage method in preventing injury to baking quality. In fact, samples dried in this way showed slightly more damage than when dried in one stage, and the drying operation was less efficient.

Drying wheat with a single stream air (heating the air from the cooler section and forcing it through the heater section) gave a higher efficiency, although the hot air contained more moisture. This method caused higher wheat temperatures, but no damage to baking quality resulted.

The effect of high atmospheric humidity was to reduce the efficiency of drying and to heat the wheat more, but it had no significant effect on baking quality.

Drying to a low final moisture content resulted in appreciable injury only when the air temperature was above 180° F. At this temperature only slight damage took place on drying to as low as 10% moisture.

Batch Drying Increases Damage Risk

Experiments were carried out, using temperatures from 120° to 210° F. only, on batch drying. No

significant damage took place under these conditions, and both the efficiency of drying and baking results compare favorably with continuous drying runs made under similar conditions. The higher maximum and differential wheat temperatures in the heater section suggest a greater risk of damage, however, and this method of drying is not recommended.

Wheat decreases in weight per bushel as the moisture content increases, and heat drying never brings it back to the original bushel weight. The extent of recovery is greater when the drying covers only a short moisture range, and then the wheat is dried at a slow rate.

Germination tests were tried as a possible index of injury, and although they showed qualitative agreement in many cases, their value as a check on drying operations is not proven.

NEAR RECORD VOLUME AT DULUTH

Exceeded only in 1924, the grain tonnage handled last year in Duluth-Superior totalled 377,515,825 bu, 191,633,340 bu received and 185,882,485 bu shipped. Hampered rather than aid by the war, only 7 million bu separated this year's movement from the 1924 high. Previously an outbound rail movement over ten million bu was unusual, whereas over 70 million bu was shipped this year. Inbound lake grain (from Canada) was another precedent breaking feature.

When Will the War End?

Absolute knowledge I have none,
But my aunt's washerwoman's sister's
son

Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a laborer on the street
That he had a letter just last week
Written in the finest Greek
From a Chinese coolie in Timbuctoo
Who said the Negroes in Cuba knew
Of a colored man in a Texas town
Who got it straight from a circus
clown

That a man in Klondike heard the
news

From a gang of South American
Jews

About somebody in Borneo
Who heard a man who claimed to
know

Of a swell society female fake
Whose mother-in-law will undertake
To prove that her seventh husband's
sister's niece

Had stated in a printed piece
That she has a son who has a friend
Who knows when the war is going
to end.

GRADE CHANGES ANTICIPATED

The present grading standards give undue emphasis to test weight and do not tell the miller what he needs to know about the milling and baking qualities of the wheat being graded, according to Dr. John H. Parker of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n, who adds that revisions in the federal grades for wheat are long overdue.

He also believes that some attention to the variety of the wheat should be incorporated in any new revisions, so that the poor quality varieties may be segregated from those considered desirable from the millers' and bakers' point of view. "Scuttlebutt has it" that unless the terminal operators give the millers what they want that the millers will fulfill their requirements through procedures of their own.

First Girl Hiker: "I inserted an advertisement in our local newspaper recently under a box number for a male partner to accompany me on a fortnight's hiking trip."

Second Girl: "How interesting. Did you have any replies?"

First Girl: "Yes, hundreds—but there was a terrible row in the house over it."

Second Girl: "Good gracious, why?"

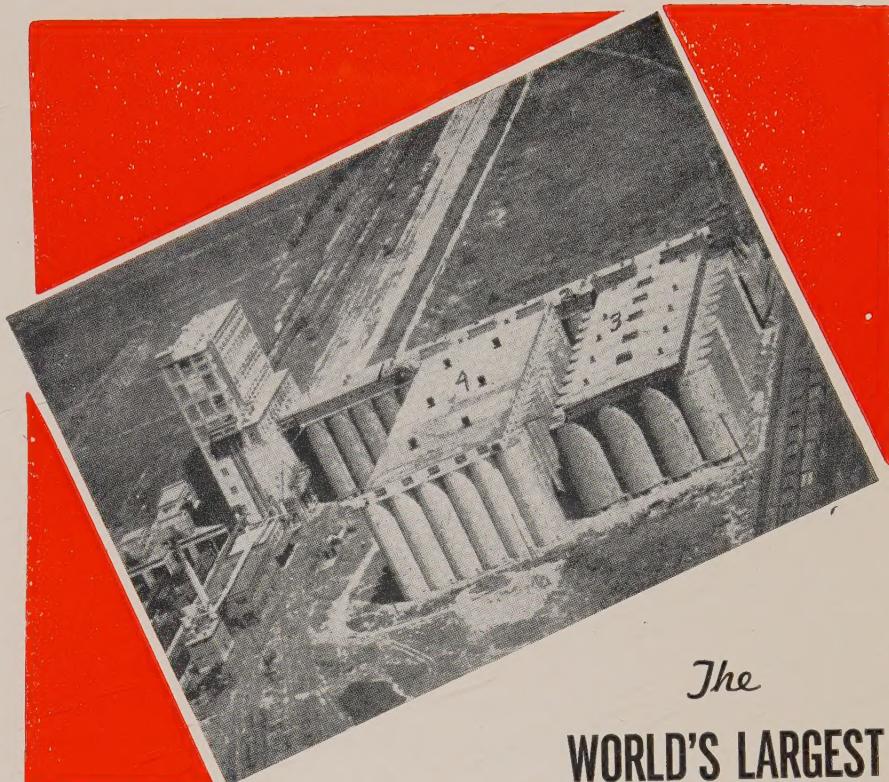
First Girl: "Father was one of the applicants!"

Human to Resist Change

It is obviously impossible to design completely "accident proof" machinery and equipment. To do so would necessitate endowing it with human powers, enabling it to resist the errors of the most inexperienced operators and unintelligent men. In practical operation this is impossible. Therefore the owner can only proceed a certain distance—although a very large distance—along the road of accident elimination. Beyond this, effort must be directed to the education of the workman.

In the final analysis it is the human element which causes the greatest percentage of accidents. The man who has been using a machine for twenty years will invariably resist the installation and use of safety devices. He will argue that it slows down his work and reduces its quality.

Often the most dogged resistance comes from a man who has actually been injured by the very machinery on which the safety device is being installed. Contrary to his arguments, it has been demonstrated that the addition of a safety device will usually increase the productivity of machinery, due to the fact that employees are under a continual mental stress or fear when working on dangerous equipment.—Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago.



The WORLD'S LARGEST ELEVATOR

ATTESTS TO THE SUPERIORITY OF

In-Fil-Tro WEATHER-PROOFING

Everyone's heard of and seen pictures of the World's largest conventional-type concrete elevator—the 10,200,000 bushel Santa Fe at Kansas City, operated by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company, members of all the larger grain exchanges.

But did you know that 10 long years ago one section of this mammoth plant was water-proofed with In-Fil-Tro? . . . And that the work was so satisfactory that a second section was similarly treated the following year? . . . And that a year later the balance of this huge structure was Weather-proofed with this same, long lasting, satisfactory material?

Need anything more be said? . . . When you're ready to take care of your plant, investigate, then call in—

B. J. MANY CO.
30 N. LASALLE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

213 STATE ST., DETROIT, MICH.

BALTIMORE (MD.) LIFE BUILDING

Post-war D.D.T. No Cure-all

But Holds Intriguing Promises

By DR. BEVERLY N. SMALLMAN,
Entomologist, Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg

Dr. Smallman Fascinated His Listeners at the Annual S.O.G.E.S. Convention With the Intimate Details of Experiments Conducted With Various Dusts Aimed at Killing Infestation Common to Grains and Grain Products. Cooperating with Investigators Working Independently in England, Australia, and the U. S., Their Findings Jibed. All Have Hopes of Further Developments—Which We Are Sure Will Be Just as Interesting as Is This Recitation.

THE war has stimulated the development of a number of new insecticides. The compound known as D.D.T. (Dichlor-diphenyl-trichlorethane) with its astonishing ability to protect treated persons and premises against insects for long periods, the new and highly efficient method of applying pyrethrum by means of the aerosol bomb, and the advances that have been made in insect repellants, are all developments of war-time research.

These advances were spurred by the needs of the armed forces and they have been used almost exclusively for the protection of military personnel. However, the preservation of stored grain becomes a matter of particular importance in war-time and research into methods for protecting it more effectively against stored grain pests has not been lacking.

I have in mind the recent development of a new-type dust insecticide by British research workers. This insecticide has been developed specifically for the protection of stored grain and I thought it might be of peculiar interest to this convention if I were to review the findings of the British workers and tell you something of our own studies with the new dust. Dr. R. T. Cotton of the USDA, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, is also testing this dust and I have his permission to tell you his results which have been briefly reported elsewhere.

grain during subsequent cleaning operations. The objection to the use of such mineral dusts is that they expose grain workers to the danger of silicosis and their use was prohibited in Germany in 1940.

Professor H. V. A. Briscoe and his co-workers at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London have carried out important studies on the insecticidal action of dusts and ultimately developed the new dust. They were concerned with finding the effectiveness of various mineral dusts and in elucidating the factors which made one dust more effective than another against insects.

Mineral Dusts Kill Weevil In Laboratory

IT was found that a great variety of mineral dusts when mixed with wheat were capable of killing weevils. Some of these were chemically active and others extremely inert. The first thing to decide therefore, was whether the toxicity of the dusts was related to their chemical properties.

To test this, a silica dust was treated in a number of ways to modify its chemical properties. It was found that the treated samples of dusts were just as effective as the untreated dust and from this it appeared that the chemical properties had nothing to do with the observed insecticidal action. To test this further, the researchers tried finely ground diamond dust which is chemically very inert and found it to be more effective against weevils than any other dust they had tried.

Following this lead, they found that other hard, chemically inert substances such as carborundum were also highly effective. They therefore reached the important conclusion that such dusts killed weevils by some physical or mechanical property quite unrelated to the chemical constitution of the material.

Finer Dusts Have Cutting Action

THE next step in the investigation had to do with the size of the dust particles. It was found that a dust composed of particles about 1/1600 of an inch (15 u) in diameter had no

Ancients Had Secret Bug Repellant

THE idea of protecting stored grain with mineral dusts is not a new one. The ancient Egyptians are said to have mixed sand with wheat in an effort to protect it against weevils. More recently, finely powdered sand has been used and proved to be moderately effective.

In Germany and in Great Britain, finely ground silica and rock phosphate were sold under proprietary names for the protection of stored grain. It was said that these dusts were satisfactorily removed from the



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insecticidal effect, but that as particle size was decreased from 1/2500 of an inch (10 μ) to 1/25,000 of an inch (1 μ), the dust became increasingly effective in killing weevils.

The finer particles adhered well to both wheat and weevils and this may be the reason for their greater effectiveness. The hardness of the material also appeared to be related to effectiveness but some fairly soft materials have been found to be extremely effective, so that hardness itself is probably not the important factor.

This observation and others suggest that the ability of the particles to retain their sharpness may be important. Chemical or mechanical actions which could conceivably round the edges and reduce the angularity of these minute particles impairs the insecticidal action.

Having determined some of the factors affecting the ability of mineral dusts to kill weevils, the next question was—HOW do the dusts kill weevils?

Weevils Died of Starvation

IT was reasonable to suppose that the fine dust particles might enter the spiracles of the insect and interfere with the respiratory system. However, weevils that had lived in dust wheat for some time were dissected under the microscope and it was definitely established that the dust had not entered the respiratory system. The dusts did enter the digestive system of the insects but being non-poisonous this in itself did not kill the weevils. Weevils provided with macaroni containing carborundum refused to feed and died of starvation, but at a much slower rate than weevils feeding on macaroni dusted with carborundum.

The true effect of the dusts was finally discovered when it was found that they were more effective against weevils in dry grain than in "tough" grain. Weevils, and nearly all grain pests, are small, having a relatively large surface from which they may lose water by evaporation. They normally lose small amounts of water to the air, and the drier the air the greater the loss by evaporation.

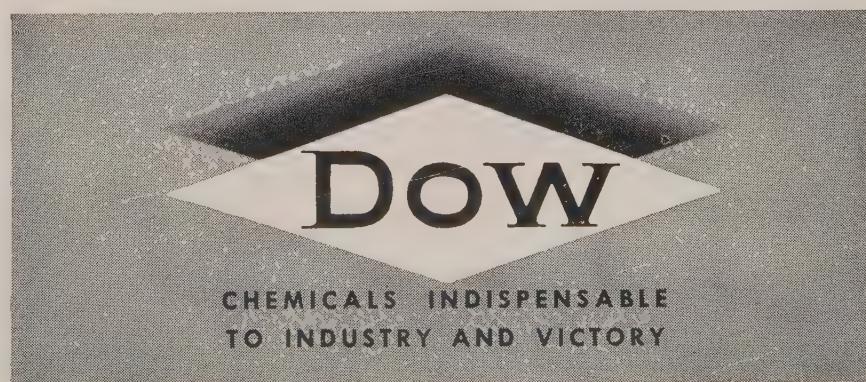
Dusts Boost Water Loss

IT follows therefore that since the dusts kill insects more readily in dry grain than in "tough" grain, the action of the dusts may very well be to increase the rate of water loss. This actually is what happens, for when weevils are lightly dusted, they at once begin to lose weight at a rate 2 to 3 times as fast as undusted

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weevils, and the loss in weight is due to loss of water from the insects.

When insects killed by dusts are dissected, their tissues are found to be shrivelled and desiccated. Humidity has a marked effect on the mortality of dusted weevils—high humidities reducing the mortality—but at humidities as high as 95% R.H. the mortality of dusted weevils is about three times that of undusted weevils.

The dusts themselves do not absorb water from the insects, but promote an increase in the normal loss of water from the insects to the air. Exactly how this is accomplished is not completely understood. The hard cuticle of insects is covered with a fatty film, and this film protects the insect from excessive water loss. Professor Briscoe suggests that the dusts may act to break this fatty film, creating small patches permeable to water, and leaving the insect at the mercy of the dryness of the air.

Coal-ash Clinker Dust Best

As an entomologist, this seems to me to be a fascinating story, and I think you will agree that it is at least an interesting one. Insecticides have always been chemicals which acted by poisoning the insect in some way, namely, stomach poisons, respiratory poisons, or nerve poisons. Here, however, we have an insecticide that is purely physical in its action, utilizing a normal process of the insect to kill it. By these experiments, the effectiveness and the nature of the insecticidal action of mineral dusts was established, but the discovery of a really practical dust insecticide was still to come.

In the search for practically useful dusts, it was found that finely-ground coal-ash clinker mixed with wheat was effective against weevils. It was cheap, available in large quantities, and appeared to be free from the danger of silicosis. Similarly, in Australia, the mineral magnesite was found to be effective. However, satisfactory protection was gained only when these dusts were mixed with wheat in considerable quantities.

Increases Inertia of Wheat

THE dusts developed in Great Britain were effective at 1 part of dust in 100 parts, by weight, of wheat. The Australians report satisfactory results with magnesite at a concentration of 1 part dust to 240 parts, by weight, of wheat. These ratios represent large additions of foreign material which spoiled the appearance and free-running properties of the grain and caused excessive dust during handling.

The discovery by Professor Briscoe and colleagues, of a dust which is effective at far lower concentrations brings the dust insecticides into the realm of practicability. The new dust is a fine, white powder, chemically inert, insoluble in water, non-poisonous and free from the hazard of silicosis.

The best previous dusts produced a 30%-40% kill of weevils at a concentration of 1 part dust in 100 parts wheat; the new dust produces the same mortality at a concentration of 1 part in 1,000 parts of wheat. It is therefore about 10 times as effective as the best previous dusts. The new dust was also found to be effective

against a number of other insect pests of stored products.

Kill All Using 1 to 16,000 Ratio

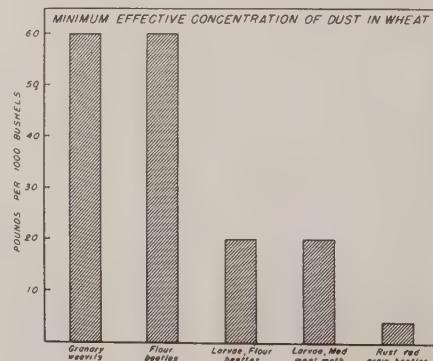
THESE developments have stimulated a good deal of interest in the possibilities of dust insecticides and along with other laboratories we made tests with the new dust. These tests are chiefly corroborative of the findings of the British workers, but they have also provided some interesting extensions to their work.

Approaching the problem with our immediate practical needs in mind, we were first of all interested in the effectiveness of the dust against our principal pest, the rust-red grain beetle (*Laemophloeus ferrugineus Steph.*) and in the concentration of dust which could be added to wheat without altering its grading characteristics. We found that at a concentration of 1 part dust in 1,000 parts wheat, the wheat showed the characteristics of "limed" grain and would certainly be degraded on this account.

At a concentration of 1 part in 8,000, the grain appeared to be reasonably free of the "liming" characteristics. We therefore treated wheats at concentrations from 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 8,000, and introduced 100 rust-red grain beetles into each sample. After 5 days' exposure to the treated wheats, we were surprised to find that all the beetles were dead even in the wheat treated with 1 part of dust in 8,000 parts of wheat. Continuing these tests we ultimately found that all the beetles were dead after 10 days' exposure to wheat treated at the remarkably low concentration of 1 part dust in 16,000 parts of wheat.

Increased Moisture Decreases Kill

THE wheat in these experiments was of 13.5% moisture content. The experiment was repeated with wheat of 15% moisture content. In this experiment, wheat treated at a concentration of 1 part in 16,000 gave a kill of 70% in 10 days — a 30% reduction in mortality from wheat of 13.5%, but still an effective kill as judged by the British standards. The



reduction in mortality with increasing moisture content is in accordance with expectation, since evaporation decreases with increasing humidity of the air.

Subsequently, we tested a number of different grain pests to determine the minimum effective concentration of the dust in wheat.

Chart 1. Our results are shown on the above. With granary weevils (*Sitophilus granarius L.*), a 10 day exposure to wheat treated at a concentration of 1 part of dust in 1,000 parts of wheat, or (60) lbs. per 1,000 bushels, was necessary to obtain an effective kill. With adult confused flour beetles (*Tribolium confusum* Duv.) the same concentration was necessary.

The larvae of the flour beetle and the larvae of the Mediterranean flour moth (*Ephestia kuehniella* Zell.) were much more susceptible to the dust, and an effective mortality (70%-80%) was obtained at a concentration of 1 part dust in 3,000 parts wheat or 20 lbs. per 1,000 bushels. The rust-red grain beetle, as we have seen, is abnormally susceptible to the dust and a 100% mortality resulted from exposure to wheat treated at 1 part dust in 16,000 parts wheat or about 4 lbs. per 1,000 bushels.

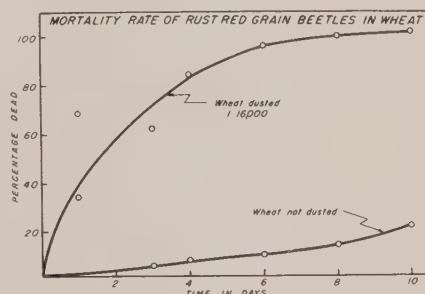
Greatest Kill Within 2 Days

In these experiments, the insects were left in treated wheat for a period of 10 days before examination so that we learned only the total mortality after 10 days and nothing of the rate of mortality or the number of insects that died from day to day. With the rust-red grain beetle for instance, we knew that 10 days' exposure in wheat treated at 1 in 16,000 killed all the beetles but we were also interested in knowing how many beetles were dead after 2 days' exposure, 4 days' exposure and so on.

In order to determine this we

treated wheat with dust at a concentration of 1 in 16,000 and divided the dust into 5 samples. Each sample was inoculated with 50 rust-red grain beetles and at intervals of 2 days a sample was sieved to determine the percentage mortality at that time. It was at once apparent that a large percentage of the beetles were killed within the first 2 days' exposure and further experiments were set up to determine the rate of kill within the first 2 days. Our results showed considerable variations but the general picture is shown in this next chart.

Chart 2. It is apparent that from 30%-60% of the beetles were killed within the first 24 hours' exposure to the dusted wheat. The curve shows that the rate of kill is at first rapid and then becomes slower but that all the weevils are dead after 10 days. During 10 days some of the beetles kept in undusted wheat also died, but at any given time during the experiment there were 5 to 15 times more dead beetles on dusted wheat than on undusted wheat.



We now wished to ascertain for ourselves whether the insects were actually killed by excessive loss of water as stated by the British workers. We therefore arranged an experiment whereby dry air was passed over rust-red grain beetles in a tube and any moisture given up by the insects was carried over to another tube and absorbed on calcium chloride. By weighing this tube from time to time

we were able to actually determine the weight of water lost from the insects.

By this method we determined the rate of water loss from normal insects and from insects which had been exposed to the dust. The beetles were dusted by placing 200 of them in an excess of dust for 2 minutes and then separating the dust from the insects over a screen so that only firmly adhering particles were retained on the insect. The resultant thin film of dust on the beetles was scarcely perceptible to the unaided eye.

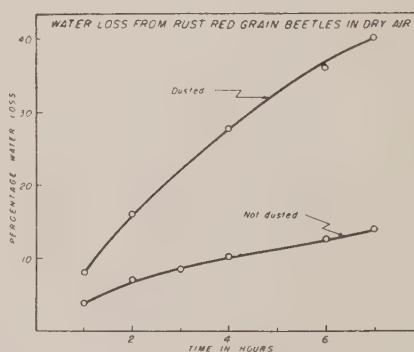


Chart 3. This graph clearly shows that the dust does promote an excessive loss of water from rust-red grain beetles. It shows that normal insects lose a certain amount of water in dry air and that dusted insects lose about 3 times as much in the same period of exposure. The rapidity of the action is astonishing.

The total exposure time was 7 hours; at the end of that period dusted beetles had lost water to the extent of 40% of their body weight and were all dead while undusted beetles had lost about 15% of water on the basis of body weight and only a few of them were dead. Rust-red grain beetles have a moisture content of about 60%, so that a loss of 40% is severe enough to cause death by desiccation.

In the course of these experiments we noticed that batches of 200 rust-



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red grain beetles often varied considerably in weight. Individual rust-red grain beetles may vary somewhat in size and we took these variations in the weight of a given number of insects to mean that the heavier batches contained a greater proportion of large individuals and the lighter batches a greater proportion of small individuals.

Lighter Bugs Lose Water Faster

STOCKS of beetles maintained in the laboratory for long periods appear to yield smaller individuals, and certainly the batch-weight is less than for beetles freshly derived from natural infestations. We therefore deliberately chose two batches showing a marked difference in weight, one from an old culture and the other from the freshest culture available, and exposed them to the dust. The batch of lighter, and presumably smaller insects lost water at a distinctly more rapid rate than the batch of heavier insects.

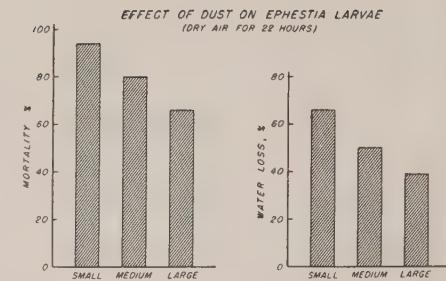
This raises an interesting point. Small objects like insects have a large surface area in proportion to their volume and the smaller the object the

larger the surface to volume ratio. Small objects would therefore be expected to lose more water by surface evaporation than larger objects. If the dust acts in a purely physical way to promote loss of water by evaporation from the surface of insects, then smaller insects should lose water more readily than larger ones.

Our observation that the lighter and presumably smaller rust-red grain beetles lose water more rapidly than the heavier beetles appears to agree with this hypothesis. But since the lighter insects were taken from old cultures, it might merely mean that they were weaker in some way and more susceptible to the dusts.

Clinches Hypothesis

In order to further test this idea that insect size is a factor, we carried out experiments with larvae of the Mediterranean flour moth. Unlike the adult beetles in the previous experiment, these larvae have progressive growth stages and it was a simple matter to select 3 groups of distinctly different size from the same culture. These were lightly dusted in the same way as the rust-red grain



beetles and exposed to dry air for 22 hours. The weight of water lost from the insects during this period was measured and the percentage dead was noted.

Chart 4. This chart shows clearly that the susceptibility of larvae to the dust was influenced by their size. Small larvae, having a comparatively large surface to volume ratio, lost more water and suffered a higher mortality than larger larvae. Similarly larvae of intermediate size were more affected by the dust than the largest larvae in the group.

From these results it appears that within a species, insect size is important. The tremendous difference in susceptibility to dusts of the relatively large granary weevil and the very small and flat rust-red grain beetle, suggests that size is also important between species and that the action of the dusts is largely physical.

The study with larvae of the Mediterranean flour moth showed that more moisture lost from the insects, the higher the mortality, as would be expected. We therefore tested the susceptibility of a number of different grain pests by measuring the weight of water lost in dry air after light dusting.

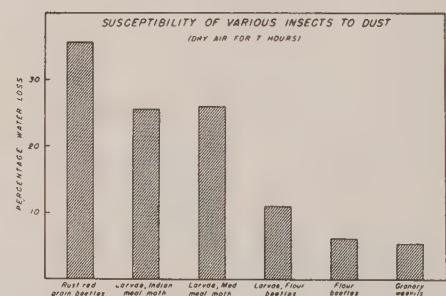


Chart 5. The rust-red grain beetle loses more moisture and is therefore more susceptible to the dust than any other insect tested. The larvae of the Mediterranean flour moth and the Indian meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella* Hbn.) come next in the order of susceptibility. Larvae of the confused flour beetle are less susceptible than the adult flour beetle, and the granary weevil shows about the same susceptibility as the adult flour beetle. This order of susceptibility based on the water loss from dusted insects, places

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the insects in approximately the same order as the minimum effective dosage found for the same insects.

These experiments with dusted insects show that once having come in contact with the dust, insects lose moisture at an abnormal rate and are very likely to die by desiccation. We have also seen that rust-red grain beetles in contact with dusted wheat pick up sufficient dust to kill them even when the dust is present in very small quantities. We wondered therefore, if it would be possible to protect the top of a bin from insect invasion by dusting the surface grain, and what depth of grain would have to be treated in order to do this.

An experiment was designed in which rust-red grain beetles had to pass through layers of wheat treated at a concentration of 1 part dust in 10,000 parts wheat in order to reach clean wheat. The clean wheat was protected with layers of treated wheat 6 inches, 12 inches, and 18 inches thick. The experiment was carried out in glass tubes of 1-inch diameter so that the insects had little room for lateral movement.

Proves Top Dusting Futile

THE experiment was terminated at the end of 5 days. In every case almost all the beetles had penetrated the treated layer and reached the normal wheat. But they did not accomplish this without loss. Beetles penetrating the 6-inch layer of treated wheat suffered a 20% mortality, those which penetrated the 12-inch layer lost 24% dead, and with the 18-inch layer the mortality was 32%.

We had expected a higher kill but we noticed that the insects moved rapidly downwards through the treated wheat so that at least some of them had reached the clean grain within one-half hour. In wider tubes or in actual bins there might be more lateral wandering and greater opportunity for picking up a more effective layer of dust.

This is as far as we have taken our experiments at the present time. So far we have not had an opportunity to use the dust under practical conditions. However, Dr. R. T. Cotton of the USDA Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has tried it practically and reports that in wheat treated at the rate of 4 lbs. per 100 bushels, rice weevils (*Sitophilus oryzae* L.), lesser grain borers (*Rhizopertha dominica* Fab.), and flour beetles, suffered a much higher mortality than in untreated grain under the same conditions.

Against granary weevils and adult flour beetles the dust is effective but

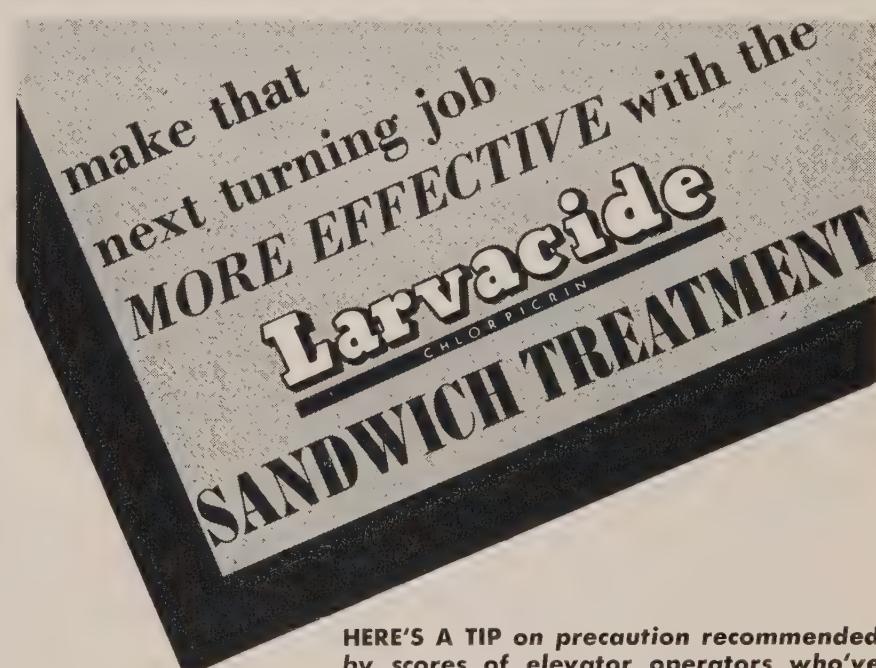
requires the addition of sizeable amounts to the wheat which then has the appearance and feel of limed grain. For this reason it seems unlikely that the dust will see general use on a practical scale where these insects are common pests.

Where rust-red grain beetles and perhaps other small insects, are principal pests, the dust appears to be in the realm of practicability. There is also some likelihood that it could be used under practical conditions against the Mediterranean flour moth and the Indian meal moth. But many more tests of its effectiveness against

insects and its effects on wheat will have to be made.

Devoured Everything On Pages

I think GRAIN is a slick little magazine, and I want to compliment you thereon. I devoured everything in them. Would like a couple of extra copies of the issue which had Harold Wilber's story on drying as I mailed my copy away. All the articles you have are good. Please enter our subscription.—Fred J. Holtby, Vice President, T. E. Ibberson Co., Minneapolis.



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LACK OF FLAX TO DELAY POSTWAR PRODUCTION

Reports Clifford A. MacIver,
Minneapolis

Collapse of the postwar building boom, which is expected to provide much of the employment during the conversion period between war and peace years, is predicted by the flax and linseed oil trade unless production is stepped up tremendously this coming year. Lacking flax the nation will lack paint, and without paint there can be no postwar construction—for unless the materials used in such building can be protected with paint

they will depreciate so rapidly they won't be worth building.

A step up in production to at least 60 million bu from 6 million acres is urged. Total amounts of flax for linseed oil now in sight is 51 million bu, including imports from Canada, Mexico, Uruguay and Argentina. Total required, including seed, lend-lease supplies and industrial needs, is 55 million. That leaves the nation with a shortage of 4 million bu. Planted acreage in 1943 was 6,320,000 acres; in '44 was 3,285,000 acres. Production in 1944 was but 26 million bu. and all

other sources have suffered decreased yields.

Consequently authorization for an expenditure of \$30 million to carry out a program to increase production of flaxseed to fill minimum U.S. requirements for linseed oil was just announced by WFA on Jan. 13. Under the program payments of \$5 will be made to farmers for each acre planted to flaxseed up to the acreage set as a farm goal, or 5 million acres. Hence a lot of readers of "GRAIN" are going to be called upon to handle flax for the first time this coming season.

TO BOOST GRAIN PRODUCTION

Final agricultural crop goals for 1945, as announced by WFA, call for continued full production above the high levels of 1944. For flaxseed the goal has been materially increased and soybeans are to be maintained at their record 1944 high. Acreages previously harvested, as compared with 1945 plantings requested (000 omitted), are: Wheat 65,454-67,640; rye 2,254-2,406; soybeans for beans 10,502-10,688; flaxseed 3,052-5,000; corn 98,722-99,606; oats 42,983-44,023; barley 14,300-14,483, and all sorghums (except syrup) 18,017-16,740 acres.

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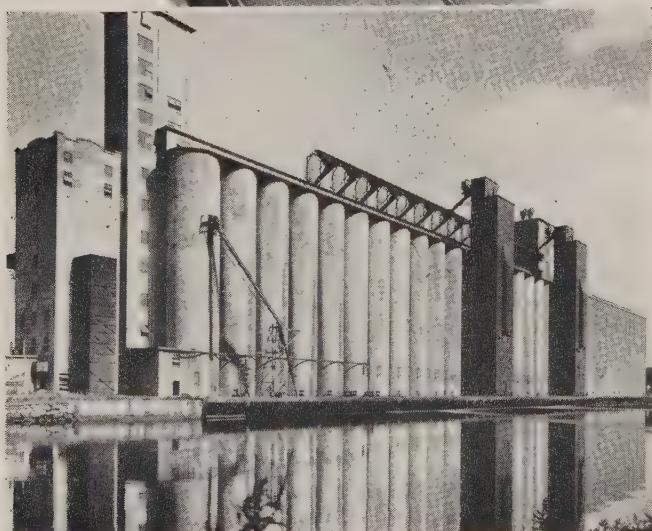
While you were here you mentioned that Lewis Inks of Quaker Oats Co., Akron, was experimenting with a non-slip safety floor paint on behalf of SOGES, and I advised you that we were also working along these same lines. When you have any definite information on the results of these experiments we certainly wish you would advise us. By the same token we will pass along whatever we find out about "GRIPTRED." Might mention that so far we have restricted its application to metal skids, but plan to try it out on wood flooring and concrete loading docks.—Don Hansen, Safety Director, International Milling Co., Minneapolis.

Soybean Plant Blaze

A freight train blocking two street crossings delayed the arrival of firemen last month when fire did \$100,000 damage to the plant of the Decatur (Ill.) Soy Products Co. Starting on the main floor of a converted terminal elevator, the blaze was first noticed by a workman at an expeller. Plant Manager Jasper DiGiovanni stated 60,000 bu soybeans were ruined by smoke and four expellers were included in the loss.

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U.S. WHEAT BEING EXPORTED

Through Feb. 16th exporters had reported to CCC export sales of flour under the Wheat Flour Export program aggregating 315,648,086 pounds and wheat totaling 290,882 bu. The flour and wheat sales together are equivalent to approximately 7,708,600 bu. wheat. Cuba was the largest recipient with 200 million bu. Brazil took 27 million, Ecuador 21 million, Venezuela 15 million, Haiti 12 million, Guatemala 8 million, Costa Rica 5 million, Panama, Nicaragua, and Spanish Morocco & Tangier 4 million each, British Honduras 3 million, Netherlands West Indies and Dominican Republic 2 million each, and Columbia and Honduras 1 million each. British Virgin Islands, Surinam, Portugal, Morocco, Newfoundland and Brazil took lesser amounts.

CORN GRIND JUMPS

For the second January in recent years the 11 refiners of corn ground over 11 million bu. for domestic consumption. Last month 11,251,877 bu were ground as compared with 10,461,767 bu in December. January a year ago 11,364,015 bu were ground.

MALT ALLOTMENTS DOWN

To make more malted grain available for production of industrial alcohol for synthetic rubber and other war uses from March 1 to Aug. 31, WFA has reduced the quotas of malt available to the U. S. brewing industry by 12%.

ARGENTINA now estimates the 1944 wheat crop at only 156,108,000 bushels, compared with 249,832,000 bushels in 1943. At this figure the crop would be the lowest since the poor crop of 1940—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

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To the Treasury, "GRAIN'S" contributions cannot be measured in the dollar and cents terms for which its space may be offered to advertisers.

To answer what "GRAIN'S" contribution is worth, we'd have to know what a stable economy is worth, what furnishing the material of war to a marine fighting in a lonely Philippine jungle is worth, what the fulfillment of children's college education dreams are worth, what a home and individual security is worth. . . . It's worth a lot—a lot more than money can buy.

"GRAIN'S" cooperation with the Treasury Department has never been initiated on an "I can't afford to help this time" basis. "GRAIN'S" patriotic generosity has not been weighed on a rate-card formula.

Licensing Elevators Because of Fire Hazards

A Chicago ordinance for the licensing of grain elevators will become a reality shortly, the Appellate court recently deciding that such a regulatory measure is not in conflict with state or federal statutes. Thirteen companies operating 20 elevators with a total storage capacity of 35 million bu had contended that the ordinance was only a revenue measure, but the city replied that the rule was necessitated by the fire hazard of grain storage. The license fee is \$600 yearly for elevators with 1,000,000 bu capacity or more and \$300 for others under that figure.

CARLOADINGS REFLECT BOX-CAR SHORTAGE

Carloadings during the past four weeks reflect the shortage of boxcars, the official figures indicating a drop of 22.9% in loadings below those of last year and a 12.8% drop from those of two years ago. With more empties becoming available daily this situation is expected to reverse itself, however. Carloadings were, during the weeks ending:

	1945	1944	1943
Jan. 20	46,034	58,857	45,284
Jan. 27	43,756	55,815	49,924
Feb. 3	41,732	55,270	52,018
Feb. 10	41,347	53,800	48,215

Exports Down 21%

Export grain unloaded at tidewater during January totaled 2,578 cars, compared with 3,244 cars in January 1944, a 21% decrease.

GREAT BRITAIN now consumes 25% more bread than before the war. On this basis Broomhall estimates annual wheat import requirements at 145.6 million bushels.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

KID SALVAGE



BLOWER TO FRESHEN BIN AIR

We are wondering what interest there is in removing the dangerous gases hovering over stored grain? Some still send canaries down into the bins first to test the air, but nevertheless a number of workmen are killed every year from poisonous bin gas.

We have in mind a portable unit that would completely change the air above the standing grain in a very short time, and while we feel there would be more of a demand for such a device in the summer than in the winter, nevertheless if it is something that would save lives and add to the safety and comfort of working in bins we would like to know it now so we may conduct the necessary experimentation preliminary to making satisfactory applications.

May we hear from some of your many alert readers on this lively subject?—Parke W. Burrows, Seedburo Equipment Co., 223 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

AUSTRALIA is reported rationing wheat for stock feeding. For the time being there is no restriction on the amount of wheat being milled, though production of breakfast cereals is expected to be lowered.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

WHEAT GRIND DROPS: 242 MILLS DO 89%

Wheat ground during December by 1,020 mills totaled 46,485,337 bu, as compared with 48,010,744 bu by 1,015 mills the previous month and 49,462,543 bu ground in Dec. 1943 by 994 mills. 89% of the wheat was ground by 242 mills with over 1,201 sacks capacity and over.

ARGENTINA'S CORN CROP, according to trade opinion, will not exceed 92 million bushels this year, as a result of the drought. Last year's crop totaled 321 million bushels.—Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

ASME Code Held Up

Quite an exhaustive study was made by members of the Committee on Safety Code for Conveyors and Conveying Machinery of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. SOGES' representative, William F. Schaediger of Corn Products Refining Company, has served thereon for at least a half a dozen years, and the work had been progressing for several years before that. When the report was issued we thought it perfection in itself, but now Bill says there were 65 typewritten pages of criticisms and suggestions, so this will not be ready for distribution quite as soon as we had hoped.

For Your Bulletin Board

March 1945

We believe that each Superintendent will find some way of using these reminders to good advantage. Where you have bulletin boards or blackboards, you may wish to post (or write) these reminders on those boards. You may also use them for your own series of instruction cards, pay-roll inserts, etc.

By using the entire series, either on bulletin boards or by distribution to all employees, you will reach all workers in the plant with a succession of messages which will call their attention to all known hazards at least once during the year. SOGES Safety Contest Director Clarence W. Turning invites your comments and suggestions.

1. Thu.—Get proper medical or first-aid for any injury in which the skin is broken, regardless of how minor the injury may appear.
2. Fri.—Good housekeeping is the keystone of safety. A clean orderly plant is generally a safe plant.
3. Sat.—Squeaking and pounding machines plead for oil and wrenches.
4. Sun.—Check your machine guards. See that every safety device is in place. It is your duty to make every machine, every piece of equipment and every job as safe as possible.
5. Mon.—Most accidents occur on routine jobs and very few on extra hazardous jobs which are well planned.
6. Tues.—Men who work around live electrical equipment should avoid wearing unnecessary metal objects.
7. Wed.—When making inspections make special mention of conditions which appear safe by day, but which might be dangerous during the night operations.
8. Thu.—When you see an oil spot wipe it up before it throws you down.
9. Fri.—Never over-load a scaffold.
10. Sat.—When using a ladder always face it.
11. Sun.—Wear proper clothing for the job you are doing.
12. Mon.—Report any injury at once.
13. Tues.—A hole in the floor gapes and yawns to be covered.
14. Wed.—Fire risks of every nature must be anticipated and guarded against.
15. Thu.—Never let mushrooms grow on chisels, wedges, or other hammer-struck tools.
16. Fri.—Pick up any loose objects in your path, no matter who put them there, so others will not trip over them.
17. Sat.—Use step-ladders for reaching out of reach places; do not climb up on machinery or equipment.
18. Sun.—Do not reach between running belts or chains.
19. Mon.—Respirators should be scrubbed daily with lukewarm water and soap.
20. Tues.—If you don't look before you leap, a hasty spring may mean a nasty fall.
21. Wed.—Oily waste and rubbish must be kept in cans provided for that purpose.
22. Thu.—Unless you are a professional strong man do not try to make heavy lifts alone.
23. Fri.—Watch the floor. Be extra careful on surfaces that have become worn or slippery.
24. Sat.—Speed at the expense of safety is often the slowest and most expensive way if it causes a mishap.
25. Sun.—What would happen to a man standing between two moving autos on a narrow road? Keep out of similar danger places.
26. Mon.—Unsafe clothing and shoes are not to be worn on the job.



27. Tues.—Safety shoes do not prevent accidents but they save many toes from being crushed.
28. Wed.—How could industry get along without safety equipment? Be sure that yours is in first-class condition.
29. Thu.—Good air is an aid to health and alertness. Watch your ventilation.
30. Fri.—One careless worker can worry a lot of people, including his boss, his wife, his children and his buddy.
31. Sat.—In preventing skin troubles from any source the importance of personal cleanliness can scarcely be over-estimated.

To Get Up Specific Posters

You've often thought, haven't you, that the posters available from the National Safety Council and from insurance companies are too general?, asks Frank Booz, Albers Milling Co., Los Angeles, chairman of the Grain, Flour & Feed Division of NSC's Food Section. "So have others, and something is being done about it right now!"

"NSC has agreed to make posters covering specific hazards and conditions found in the Food Industry, and Vice Chairman Don G. Hansen, International Milling Co., Minneapolis 1, Minn., is going to carry ideas passed on to him through to completion." SOGES' own Clarence W. Turning is reported to be among the first to submit a list of ideas for posters. He is Secretary of the Division.

NEW SOY PLANT FOR KANSAS

A new two-unit expeller type soybean plant will be completed about April 1 at Coffeyville, Kan., for the Consumer Co-operative Ass'n. Located in the heaviest soybean producing area in the state, the 2,000 bu. soybean daily capacity plant will cost approximately \$160,000.

Fred: "I dreamed about you last night." Ethel (Coldly): "Yes."

Fred: "Yes, and then I got up, closed the windows, and put an extra blanket on the bed."

DUST HAZARDS GROUP MEETS

I attended the Dust Explosion Hazards Committee meeting of the National Fire Protection Ass'n on Jan. 30, representing the SOGES. There were about 25 delegates present. Chairman Hylton R Brown assisted by Dr. Dave Price introduced the members and guests, and Mr. Brown read the reports of eight active committees making special studies during the past year, most of which were approved.

It was recommended for future committee action that they consider proposed revisions or changes in the existing codes to bring them up to date. Discussion also took place on the subject of explosions and fires in alfalfa mills, such as the \$308,000 fire loss Oct. 28 to the Alfalfa Dehydrating plant at Brunswick, Mo.

"As a result of the application of provisions of the Dust Explosion Hazards Code there has not been a loss of life from starch plant explosions since Sept. 1930." Dr. Price emphasized, "and it is hoped other segments of the industry will soon come closer to that record."

I mentioned the plastic bucket as a means of eliminating static and sparks in legs. Some seemed to think them desirable, although one delegate claims static would not be eliminated thereby.

Mr. Brown introduced a representative of the Eriez Mfg. Co. who demonstrated a new type of non-electric magnetic separator. Personally I think it is a very efficient and powerful separator, and believe it ideal for separating metal from grain and grain products. — William F. Schaediger, Corn Products Refining Co., North Bergen, N. J.



\$750,000 Expansion

Additional storage and feed manufacturing facilities for the Southern States Co-operative at Cincinnati will double the plant's 150,000 tons of feed annual capacity. According to General Manager W. G. Wysor, the new construction project will cost \$750,000.

TO REBUILD SOYBEAN MILL

The burned M.F.A. soybean mills will be rebuilt, construction to start in April, according to Manager Maurice Maze.

*I used to love my garden,
But now my love is dead,
For I found a Bachelor Button
In a Blackeyed Susan's bed.*

Made Aluminum Buckets for Years

We have manufactured elevator buckets made of aluminum for a great many years, and they worked out quite satisfactorily. Our experience has been almost exclusively confined to the Salem type of elevator bucket, though we believe that we would have no difficulty in producing our Nu-Hy grain buckets of aluminum with our new spot welding equipment.

The use of aluminum buckets has been confined very largely to the food processing and chemical industry, where contamination of food or the corrosive effects of certain types of chemicals, have been the main consideration, instead of the prevention of disastrous dust explosions.

We anticipate that after the war the price of aluminum will compare very favorably with that of steel, and we believe that some of the new aluminum alloys would show up quite favorably against steel. As far as the comparative life of the aluminum buckets as compared with steel is concerned, we hardly think that metal fatigue would be a factor. If there was any decided interest shown in this we will go into the matter further.—Russell B. Maas, Vice President, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind.

EXPERIENCED SUPERINTENDENT AVAILABLE

TERMINAL ELEVATOR SUPERINTENDENT wants position. 25 years' experience handling grains. Good health. References furnished. Address BIE, 2800 Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill.

WINFIELD IN HOSPITAL

"Bruce Winfield recently underwent an operation for goitre. I understand he is getting along very well," writes Mrs. James Shaw of Port McNicoll, Ont., where Bruce is now Super at the CPR terminal elevator.

More on Electric Grain Trimmers

Mr. Byron O. Pickard, Manager of the Accident Prevention Bureau, San Francisco, suggests our writing to several authorities in England and Scotland on the matter of electric grain trimmers said to be in use there. As soon as replies are received we will pass along any information of value on this important subject.

Lend over here till it's over over there! Our 6th War Loan Drive is on! Do your share!

Vacation Pay Taxes

The amounts that would be required if the vacation payment were a regular wage payment must be held out of vacation pay to employes subject to withholding, says the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Seniority Credits Clarified

Seniority credits cannot be refused employes who are ordered to move to more essential jobs by WMC. Accumulation of seniority by such workers during the period of their transfer shall be allowed, WLB rules.

Wage Decreases Restricted

Wage decreases are restricted under the stabilization program. The government has the power to impede efforts to lower wage rates after the German war, and it is said the power will be used.

HIGH CAPACITY GRAIN CLEANING EQUIPMENT for TERMINAL ELEVATORS!



Hart-Carter normally offers a complete line of special, heavy-duty cleaners for terminal elevators. Included are the 2564 Carter Disc-Cylinder Separator, combining discs and cylinders; and the all-cylinder 45 Hart Uni-flow Grain Separator. These machines offer a profitable answer to whatever cleaning, grading, separating or processing jobs you may be called on to handle.

HART-CARTER COMPANY
670 Nineteenth Ave. N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago Chapter Has "Hey Day" at Westinghouse Plant

The February meeting of the Chicago SOGES Chapter will long be remembered as one of the highlights of the year's activities, just as a similar event was some five years ago. Starting an inspection tour of the maintenance and repair plant operated by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company at three in the afternoon, guides were furnished for each group of five—and over 90 attended.

The various operations taken to rebuild and repair various electrical products common to all grain handling and processing plants intrigued the delegation, who spent over two hours inspecting the block square 7-

story plant, before returning to join in the "get acquainted" circle. Following a sumptuous dinner, with Westinghouse as host, word of welcome from company officials preceded the showing of two highly educational films on the care and maintenance of electrical equipment.

With Chapter Prexy Steve Halac of The Glidden Company, and Harry McKay of Westinghouse, a barrage of questions kept the assemblage lingering for more information for several hours. After adjournment the members kept the table of experts busy answering last-minute questions for another hour. The data distributed

will keep recipients busy devouring for weeks to come. "Successful" is the way to describe the affair, thanks to Westinghouse.

LIKES UNLOADING IDEA

I have noticed in two or three articles that a SOGES committee is combining the grain car unloading problem and have findings that the railroads could be of the greatest assistance in finding the solution—to which I would like to add my "amen."

I feel that the expense attached to constructing an unloading device anything akin to a car dumping machine is plenty high and in a sense is prohibitive to an average grain company. If I'm wrong it is because no one has educated me to the contrary.

On the other hand where shafting is used, shovel gear and pulleys are secured to opposite ends of the car, which is not a far departure from the old method nor any great labor saving. So who among us "weevils" is a Houdini?—Robert G. Hunt, (and I've moved) 505 South K St., Tacoma 3, Wn.

Gentlemen: When I was in New York the other day I sent home a Louis XIV bed. I now find that it is too short for my husband. Please send me a Louis XV size. Sincerely yours, M. B., in New York Times.

BUYING A DEPRESSION?

A well-known department store in New York stresses as its keynote the slogan: "It's smart to be thrifty." We'd like to add to this—"and patriotic too."

It may sound like an extravagant statement, but we know of no more patriotic service a civilian can render to his government than to save his money. It is also the best service he can render to himself.

We only have to look about us to see that a large number of civilians are not very patriotic or very smart either. Department stores report record sales. Crowds jam sporting events, night clubs, and theaters. Liquor stores cannot keep even expensive brands in stock. Furs, jewelry and other luxury items sell almost on sight despite prohibitive taxes. Hotels and pleasure resorts are doing a land-office business even with gas rationing and an overtaxed transportation system.

What does this all add up to? It means that we are facing a terribly real danger—we are literally *buying another depression*.

For unnecessary buying—over and above the basic need for food, clothing, shelter, moderate relaxation—is steadily pushing all prices up. Higher prices raise the already staggering cost of war and delay the day of Victory. And even more important to fair-minded Americans is the fact that we work a cruel hardship on those servicemen and civilians whose real income goes down every time we add our bit to the inflationary spiral by buying *something we don't need* just because we have the money!

Don't buy another depression like the last one, with its hunger and hopelessness and insecurity. Leading economists agree that we can avoid post-war disaster only if we have sufficient private spending power in reserve to compensate for the lag in government spending and to permit the conversion from war production into the production of civilian goods!

Don't spend, save! Buy only what you need and only when you need it. Let's not buy another depression!

*Greyhound
Atlantic Courier
Charleston, W. Va.*

YOU INVADE WITH WAR BONDS

CHAPTER MEETINGS

All are invited to attend and participate in the various Superintendents Society's Chapter meetings usually held monthly in the following locations:

KANSAS CITY—3rd Tuesday of month. James L. De Jarnette, Whole Wheat Dept., Continental Baking Co., Kansas City, Kan., Pres.; John J. Blowers, Standard Milling Co., Sec'y-Treas.

MINNEAPOLIS—1st Tuesday of month. Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Pres.; James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., St. Louis Park, Sec'y.

CHICAGO—2nd Tuesday of month. Stephen A. Halac, Glidden Co., Pres.; Frank A. Jost, Jr., Gerstenberg & Co. Sec'y.

OMAHA—COUNCIL BLUFFS—2nd Tuesday of month. Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Council Bluffs, Pres.; John T. Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers, Omaha, Sec'y.

DO ATTEND. YOU ARE CORDIALLY WELCOME.

MINNEAPOLIS LADIES' NIGHT SUCCESSFUL

One hundred and thirty-five attended the annual Ladies' Night party staged by the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter on Jan. 27th. Arrayed in a spacious ballroom at Freddie's Cafe, a duck and wild rice dinner preceded the evening's program, but not before Prexy Clifford A. MacIver led the crowd in singing the Stars Spangled Banner with H. L. Wilkins of A-D-M's linseed department at the piano.

Master of Ceremonies MacIver opened the after dinner program with a few well chosen remarks about the task confronting every plant supervisory head in helping the returning war vet to make adjustment and in doing a real job therein.

Robert R. Bredt, Fruen Milling Co., chairman of the Program Committee of the Elevator & Mill Section of the Minneapolis Occupational Safety Council called everyone's attention to the series of programs in which so much interest has been manifested to date. Three more monthly meetings are scheduled.

Smith Champlin, A-D-M Co., chairman of the Chapter's Program Committee, thanked The Day Company, dust collection system engineers, for the announcements of the evening's program, as well as the R. R. Howell Co. for printing the tickets. Likewise the active Associates' Committee was complimented and thanked for their efforts to make the evening outstanding in every way. Particular praise went to Committeemen Frank J. Kohout of A. C. Horn Co., to Bob Morgan of W. S. Nott & Co., to Walter Kostick of R. R. Howell & Co., to Guy Anderson of Anderson-Crane Rubber Co.,

to Al Wilson of Charles Sexton Co., and to Jerry Jurgens of A. P. Jurgens & Co.

All Associate members came in for applause and sincere gratitude for the huge stack of door prizes awarded to the ladies. There were enough prizes this year to almost go around a second time. At the invitation of the American Legion, members and their guests joined in at the dance being given in the spacious well arranged quarters. Out-of-town visitors included Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Olsen of

F. H. Peavey & Co., Duluth, and Glenn Erlandson of Cargill, Inc., Chicago.

Protecting Sacked Products

Two answers have been received on the problem of protecting sacked products from damage due to the closing and opening of railroad car doors. Both recommend protecting the edges of the opening by stapling cardboard and heavy paper thereon, and then putting steel strapping across the door opening, protecting it also with corrugated paper or cardboard.—Frank Booz, Albers Mfg. Co., Los Angeles.

ALL SKIDDING ASIDE

BENEATH US REPOSES ONE WALDEMAR WICK WHO SLAMMED ON HIS BRAKES WHEN THE STREET WAS SO SLICK!

•• Weevil-Cide
The Dependable
Grain Fumigant,
if "Trouble"
happens to be
in the form of
Infestation.

THE Weevil-Cide COMPANY

THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT

1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SOGES NEW MEMBERSHIP GAINING

New memberships issued by the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents to proud recipients of late have been gaining at a gratifying rate, according to SOGES Vice-President John Belanger of the Manitoba Pool Terminals, Ltd., Port Arthur. New comers include:

- 597 Felix M. Schwandner, Great Lakes Elevator Corp., Chicago
- 598 Howard E. Habegger, Old Fort Mills, Inc., Marion, Ohio.
- 599 Daniel J. Barrett, Safety Engineer, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago.
- 600 John H. Wamock, Ass't Supt., Norris Grain Co., Kansas City.
- 601 Harry L. Zimmer, Bonded Exterminators, Chicago.
- 602 Clyde H. Schrotberger, Public Service Co., Joliet.
- 603 George Duncan, Ass't Supt., Standard Milling Co., Kansas City.
- 604 Edward T. LeMere, LeMere's Steeple Jack Service, Minneapolis.
- 605 Ray S. Askin, H. K. Stahl Co., St. Paul.
- 606 Bernard C. Scott, for self, Chicago.
- 607 Clark A. McElevy, The Day Company of Canada, Ltd., Winnipeg
- 608 Emil Carlson, Star Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis
- 609 Thomas B. Meyer, Assistant, Star Elevator, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis
- 610 Guy E. Anderson, Anderson-Crane Rubber Co., Minneapolis
- 611 John Bruce Winfield, Canadian Pacific Elevator, Port McNicoll
- 612 Arthur Cohen, Arco Bag Company, Chicago

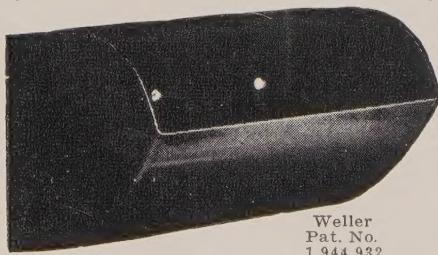
NOW is the time to check your elevator buckets. Conditions demand that orders be placed well in advance. Investigate the Calumet Super Capacity Elevator Cup.

B. I. Weller Co.,
327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Send us form 35 showing how much guaranteed capacity we can get from our elevator legs with the Calumet Cup . . . the only elevator bucket with a Logarithmic Curve.

NAME

ADDRESS



Weller
Pat. No.
1,944,932

- 613 Con Hingher, Ralston-Purina Co., Minneapolis
- 614 Lloyd Stoppel, Bethlehem Steel Co., St. Paul
- 615 Frederick L. Beakey, Grain Trade Buyers Guide, Chicago.
- 616 Tibor A. Rozsa, Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa.
- 617 Frank Slepicka, American Miller, Chicago.
- 618 James Messersmith, Kansas Flour Mills Co., Kansas City.
- 619 William J. Scoles, International Milling Co., New Prague, Minn.

Reinstatements; Transfers

- 543 James H. McConnell, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind.
- 392 William H. Roennfeldt, Russell-Miller Milling Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FORSELL AND MAAS TIE BLOWERS

Lloyd Forsell, leader in last year's SOGES new membership activities, and Russell Maas of Chicago, have tied John Blowers, unchallenged high new membership man so far. All now have three apiece to their credit, so that the score sheet looks about like this:

- 3—John Blowers, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City
- 3—Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., Chicago
- 3—Russell B. Mass, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond
- 2—Paul H. Christensen, Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis
- 2—James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., Minneapolis
- 2—James DeJarnette, Continental Baking Co., Kansas City
- 1—Clifford C. Steiner, Central Soya Co., Decatur, Ind.
- 1—Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., Riverdale
- 1—Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Mfg. Co., Riverdale
- 1—Ward Stanley, Standard Milling Co., Kansas City
- 1—John Mack, Standard Milling Co., Buffalo
- 1—A. P. Jurgens, A. P. Jurgens Co., St. Paul
- 1—Herbert C. Brand, Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids
- 1—Arthur B. Osgood, The Day Co., Minneapolis
- 1—James Shaw (deceased), Port McNicoll, Ont.
- 1—Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis
- 1—T. C. Manning, Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City

1—Don Hansen, International Milling Co., Minneapolis

CHICAGO CATCHES UP TO MINNEAPOLIS IN NEW MEMBERSHIP RACE

A month ago the Minneapolis SOGES Chapter was well out in front as being the most active group in the matter of new memberships. During the elapsed period, however, the Chicago Supers have tied the Twin City record, so this is the way it stands at the moment:

Minneapolis	8
Chicago	8
Kansas City	6
General Group	5
Omaha-Council Bluffs	0
Fort William-Port Arthur	0

To date

With the momentary absence of boxcars it is believed considerable time will be devoted to some interesting competitive association work.

Impatient Sex

He: "If you keep looking at me like that I'm going to kiss you."

She: "Well, I can't hold this expression much longer."

CAFETERIA THOUGHT

Says one of the bachelor members of the Supers Society: "Listening to some of the married members at the meetings forces me to the conclusion that whatever looks good to you and pay for it later."

Mayor Nick Gregovich of Nicksville, Arizona . . . they named the town after him . . . has launched a double-barreled campaign to raise the town's population from its present 85, and also to keep the war effort in high gear through the sale of War Savings Bonds. Mayor Gregovich has offered a War Bond to every baby born in town. So far the plan has cost the mayor one bond.



MEETING DISCUSSIONS POPULAR

For the past several months now our Chapter has scheduled a discussion session following the featured monthly speaker, and it has worked out commendably. These round-tables are now looked forward to avidly, and interest reaches a new high each successive month.

Arranged by an Associates' Committee, a nominal prize is awarded each month to the Super asking the pertinent question which arouses the greatest interest. The subject to be discussed is announced beforehand in the attractive monthly notices prepared each time by a different Associate. The questions asked have sometimes required a committee to decide upon which was best, and both Supers and the Associate discussion leaders have thoroughly enjoyed the enlightening series. This would be a helpful pattern for our other Chapters.—James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., Minneapolis Chapter Sec'y.



Susan: Yes'm, I'se getting everything ready for my wedding. Is I happy? Why m'am, could anyone be happier than a bride preparing her torso?"

Moves Twice in Month

We have been having a little house trouble, as it is very near impossible to keep a decent roof over one's head out here unless a person wants to buy—which I don't intend to do until I get permanently settled. Weather surely fine, and I don't belong to the state Chamber of Commerce either. Here's my newest address, the second in a month—2923 S St., Sacramento 16, Calif.—Verner C. Clark.

Bill Feemster Moves

As the manpower shortage seemed to be getting worse I felt that I had better add my bit to the big push, so at the earnest plea of James Carr, who succeeded Frank Peterson at the Norris Grain Co's elevator, I went back to work in their elevator. Although my sight is bum, I can still feel and smell the grain and help keep the pot a boiling while Mr. Carr is away. . . . And it did seem good to get my nose full of the old grain dust again. . . . Have moved into an apartment as our children have all left the nest.—H. Wm. Feemster, 3504 Frederick Ave., Baltimore 29.

ATLANTIC SEABOARD CHAP- TER?

We have given some thought to the suggestion of forming an area Chapter of the SOGES, but are not ready to get into it quite yet.—David K. Milligan, Ass't Gen'l Supt., Port of New York Authority Grain Terminal, Brooklyn.

READY TO TAKE GRAIN

The new Hiram Walker Ltd. grain terminal at Walkerville, Ont., will be ready to take in grain by the middle of February.

SOGES Gets Write-Up

The safety activities of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents were written up in the January "News Letter" of the Food Section of the National Safety Council, of which George Steel of Ralston-Purina Co., St. Louis, is the capable editor. Author of the feature was Clarence Turning, SOGES Safety Director.

CHICAGO TRAVELERS

Coming to or passing through Chicago this month were: L. C. Irwin, Searle Terminal, Ltd., Fort William; Conrad C. Johnson, Innis Speiden & Co., N. Y. C.; Tibor Rozsa, Sprout, Waldron & Co., Muncey, Pa., Arthur Osgood and Ernie Granzow of The Day Co., Minneapolis.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO:

William J. Porter, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Grand Forks, N. D., on March 7th;

Percy C. Poulton, N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd., Fort William, on March 17th (St. Patrick's Day);

Emil Buelens, The Glidden Co., Chicago, on March 23rd, and

Gordon Clark, Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, on March 27.

"GRAIN"

Published monthly on the 15th.

Publication Office, 2800 Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago 4, Ill. Phone WABash 3111-2; 8126-789.

Subscription price \$1.00 a year; foreign \$2.00; single copy 15c. Editor and Business Manager—

Dean M. Clark

New York Representative, K. C. Pratt, Inc., 50 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Phone MURRAY Hill 2-3730.

Into Business for Self

H. J. Mellen, formerly Manager of the Chicago office of The M. W. Kellogg Co.'s Chimney and Waterproofing division, announces the organization of The H. J. Mellen Co., with headquarters at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4. The new contracting firm will specialize in the restoration and waterproofing of concrete grain storage tanks, with which Mr. Mellen is so familiar.

AND YOU THINK YOU HAVE TROUBLE

Gentlemen:

In reply to your request to send a check, I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it almost impossible. My shattered financial condition is due to federal laws, state laws, county laws, corporation laws, liquor laws, mother-in-laws, brother-in-laws, sisters-in-laws and outlaws.

Through these laws I am compelled to pay a business tax, amusement tax, head tax, school tax, gas tax, light tax, carpet tax, income tax, furniture tax, and excise tax. I am required to get a business license, car license, truck license, liquor license, not to mention a marriage license, and dog license.

I am also required to contribute to every society and organization which the genius of man is capable of bringing to life; to women's relief, the unemployed relief and the gold diggers' relief. Also to every hospital and charitable institution in the city, including the Red Cross, the Purple Cross, the Black Cross and the double-cross.

For my own safety I am required to carry life insurance, property insurance, accident insurance, business insurance, earthquake insurance, tornado insurance, unemployment insurance, old age insurance, and fire insurance.

My business is so governed that it is no easy matter for me to find out who owns it. I am inspected, expected, suspected, disrespected, rejected, dejected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, summoned, and fined, commanded and compelled until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race.

Simply because I refuse to donate to something or other I am boycotted, talked about, lied about, held up and held down and robbed until I am almost ruined. I can tell you honestly that except for the miracle that happened I could not enclose this check. The wolf that comes to many doors nowadays just had pups in my kitchen; I sold the pups and here's the money.

*Yours truly,
Herbert C. Brand*

Hope It Helped Him

Upon searching our files we do not find the August 1944 issue of GRAIN to which we want to refer. We will greatly appreciate it if you will kindly send us this issue of your publication.—E. J. Weitzer, The Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., Milwaukee.





Like all bad actors, there's just one safe and sane way to deal with a Dust Explosion . . . oust it, *quick!*

And *that's* what Robertson Safety Ventilators are designed to accomplish. Dangerous fine dust is *continuously* vented from your elevator legs by unfailing gravity action. Which means *far less* likelihood of dust explosions.

If by remote chance, a blast develops, it is instantly ousted through the Robertson Safety Ventilators mounted on the elevator leg.

H. H. ROBERTSON CO.

Farmers Bank Bldg.

Pittsburgh, Pa.